Statement-II

1. Himachal Dental College, Sunder Nagar, Himachal Pradesh.
2. B.R.S. Institute of Dental Sciences Panchkula, Haryana.
3. Guru Ramdas Dental College, Am-ritsar, Punjab.
4. Dashmesh Institute of Research and Dental Sciences, Faridkot, Punjab.
5. Santosh Dental College, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh.
6. Rama Dental College, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.
7. Subharati Dental College, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh.
8. Sardar Patel Dental College, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
9. Ramchandra Institute of Dental Sciences, Madras, Tamilnadu.
10. Oxford Dental College, Bangalore.
11. Sri Krishnadevrai Dental College, Bangalore.
12. R.V. Dental College, Bangalore.
13. Siddhartha Dental College, Tumkur, Karnataka.
14. Farooquia Dental College, Mysore, Karnataka.
15. Vidhya Shikshan Prasarak Dental College, Nagpur, Maharashtra.
16. Guru Nanak Dev Dental College Sunam, Punjab.
17. Baba Mastanath Dental College, Rohtak.
18. Vinakaya Mission *txiii* lllnnath Dental College, Bhubneshwar, Orissa.
19. K.L.E. Society's Dental College, Bangalore.
20. Raj Rajeshwar Dental College, Bangalore.
21. Sarashwati Dental College, Shimoga, Karnataka.
22. Vinakaya Mission Dental College, Sitapur.
23. Maratha Mandal's Dental College, Belgaum.
24. SRM Dental College, Chennai.

T.B Associated Aids Cases

4202. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether TB associated AIDS cases have been on the rise alarmingly in many areas in the country in recent years;

(b) if so, what is the annual percentage of rise in TB associated AIDS cases in the country stating the States where such cases have shown a rise according to the study, if any, conducted by Government; and

(c) what strategy is contemplated by Government to control the rising trend of TB associated AIDS cases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) The total number of full-blown AIDS cases upto 30th June 1998 is 6059. Out of these, 3757 (62.3) cases are associated with Tuberculosis. The percentage of TB associated AIDS cases in previous years are given' below:

1993	:	61.5%
1994	:	63.2%
1995	:	68.5%
1996	:	57%
1997	:	63%

(b) No study has been conducted to assess the percentage rise in TB associated AIDS cases in the country. However, 62.3% of AIDS cases are associated with TB as per reports received from the State Governments. The annual percentage of such cases is given in the reply at (a) above.

(c) As part of the National AIDS Control Programme strategy, drugs are being provided for treatment of associated opportunistic infections in AIDS cases including Tuberculosis. Treatment guidelines have been circulated to all hospitals and TB Clinics for effective management of these cases.

rhere is a close coordination between the National TB Control Programme and AIDS Control Programme to combat the twin HIV/AIDS/TB epidemic in the country.

Fake Doctors in the Capital

4203. DR. MOHAN BABU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of doctors are practising medicine and administering allopathic drugs to patients without proper qualifications and valid licence ir the Capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government have any check on these doctors; and

(c) how many cases have come to the notice of Government during the last two years and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY' OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) to (c) In the latest circular dated 6th October, 1997 issued by the Ministry of Health and F.W., the State/U.T. Governments were requested to invoke the penal provisions of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and to take action to put an end to the problem of unqualified medical practitioners/quacks as well as to ensure that there is no fresh addition whatsoever of unqualified persons in the stream of practitioners. On the basis of complaints received, the Govt, of N.C.T. of Delhi had tentatively identified 430 unqualified medical practitioners, the figure of which had been submitted to Hon'ble High Court of Delhi by Govt, of N.C.T. of Delhi, in May, 1997. As per the information available, the Govt, of N.C.T. of Delhi have conducted verification to identify/ verify practitioners without valid qualification/registration.

सरकारी अस्पतालों पर दबाव कम करने के लिए प्रयास

4204. **श्री नागमणिः** क्या स्वास्थय और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगें किः

क्या सरकार ने सरकारी अस्पतालों पर दबाव कम करने के लिए कुछ प्रयास किए हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है,

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाएगी,

(घ) क्या सरकारी अस्पातालों को मजबूत बनाने तथा उनकी कार्यप्रणाली में सुधार करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए गए हैं, और

(ड.) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

स्वास्थ और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलित एजिलमलाई)ः (क) और (ख) जी हां। राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली सरकार का दिल्ली के परिधीय क्षेत्रों में 500 पलंगों वाला एक अस्पाताल और 100 पलंगों वाले आठ अस्पतालों को खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। सरकार अस्पातालों पर दबाव कम करने हेतू केनद्रयी सरकार स्वास्थ योजनार्तगत आने वाले रोगियों के उपचार के लिए सरकार ने कुछ प्राइवेट अस्पतालों एवं उपचर्या गृहोंको भी मान्यता दी है। इसी प्रकार वाहय रोगी विभाग में सुबह के दबाव को कम करने के लिए राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल,नई दिल्ली में दोपहर बाद क्लिनिक शुरु किए गए हैं।

(ग) अस्पतालों की स्थापना के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली सरकार अपने बजट में समुचित प्रावधान करेगी। मान्यता प्राप्त प्राईवेट अस्पतालों में किए गए चिकित्सा खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति प्रशासकीय मंत्रालय/ विभागों द्वारा की जातीहै।

(घ) औऱ (ड.) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्पतालों अर्तात, डा. राममनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल , सफदरजंग अस्पताल एवं लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज तथा सम्बद्व अस्पतालों में इमरजेंसी/केजुएल्टी सेवाओं को सुद्वढ़ करने के लिए दिनांक 10.02.1998 को स्थाई वित्त समिति द्वारा एक प्रस्ताव अनुमोदित किया गया है। इसका कार्यान्वयन नौवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान किया जाना है। नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विभिन्न रोगों के वाह्य रोगी विभागों के क्लिनिकों को एक ही स्थान पर लाने के उद्देश्य से सफदरजंग अस्पताल में